Postmaster

CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1830. [NO. 670.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Sale of Negroes.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the Subscribers by Henry A. Donaldson, late of this place, they will sell at Public Auction, on Saturday the 10th day of April next, at noon, at the Town House, one Negro Man named Warren, also, Frank and his wife Kitty. Terms liberal, and made known at sale.

J. BIRDSALL, } *Trustees of H. A.*
H. MAC LAURIN, } *Donaldson.*
H. W. AYER, *Auctioneer.*

Fayetteville, March 31, 1830. 69 2w.

Trustee's Sale at Auction.

IN compliance with the provisions of a Deed of Trust made, executed, and dated, the 27th day of February last past, by Mr. Hugh McLaurin, to the subscriber, for certain purposes therein mentioned, Will be sold to the highest bidder, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 20th day of April next, the following valuable

Real & Personal Property,

viz: One half of all the

FAYETTEVILLE WATER WORKS,

Lots (about 113 acres) of Land, privileges and appurtenances belonging to the same.

1 handsome building Lot on Hay Mount on the West side of Adam street, containing one acre.

One House and Lot on North side of Rumford street, with improvements, recently occupied by said Mr. McLaurin as a Dwelling.

Two Negro Women.

Also, immediately afterwards, in front of the Subscriber's Auction Store,

HOUSE & KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c.

Together with a valuable and extensive collection of

BOOKS.

Terms very liberal and made known on the day of sale.

HENRY W. AYER,
Trustee and Auctioneer.

Fayetteville, March 31, 1830. 69-3.

For Rent,

A PEW in the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office.

March 25. 68tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1830.

Levina Hines } Petition for dower.
To
The Court }

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Civil Croom, and her husband Charles Croom, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State, on motion it is *Ordered*, that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer*, for six weeks, giving notice to the said Civil and Charles Croom, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court house in Clinton, on the 3d Monday in May next, and plead, answer, or demur, to the Petition, or the same to be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of February, 1830.

68 THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1830.

Frederick Ezzle and others, heirs at Law of Benjamin Ezzle, deceased, } Petition for Partition.
Vs.
The Real Estate of said dec.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lewis Ezzle, Jesse Rackley and Sarah Rackley his Wife, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore *Ordered* by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, giving notice to the said Lewis Ezzle, Jesse Rackley, and Sarah Rackley, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday in May next, and plead, answer or demur to the Petition, or the same to be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of February, A. D., 1830.

68 THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

Auction.

ON the 10th day of April next, will be sold at the Town House in Fayetteville, to the highest bidder,

One acre Lot north of the Court House, joining Mrs. Hacket's Lot.

One half acre Lot in Campbellton, known as No. 5.

One half acre Lot in do. do. No. 62.

Three acres or thereabouts, north side of Town, near the plantation formerly Maj. Cameron's, a beautiful building Lot.

Two and a half acres near the above, on the Hillsborough road.

Two and a half acres near do.

Six acres joining do. on which there is a small House near a good Spring.

29 acres near John Crow's, on the Camden road.

20 acres west of the Camden road, three miles from town.

50 acres on the Morganton road, near Beaver creek, 5 1-2 miles from town.

12 acres on Black river, joining the Dickson place.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, March 25.

Real Estate,

AT AUCTION.

On Saturday the 10th day of April next, will be sold at the Town House in Fayetteville, to the highest bidder, the large and commodious *HOUSE and LOT* near the Poplar Spring, formerly owned and occupied by Henry Moreno. Terms liberal and made known at sale.

DANIEL BAKER, Sen'r.

Fayetteville, March 17, 1830. 67ts.

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN [illegible]KE.
March 24, 1830. 68*tf.*

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

ON Monday, the 3d of May next, I will sell, at the Court House in Fayetteville, the following tracts of LAND lying in the Districts of Averasborough, Carver's Creek, Neill's Creek, upper Little River and Buckhorn, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Tax for 1828, and all accruing costs.

Acres.		*Tax.*
200	on Black Mingo, listed by Matthew More, for Jno. Hamilton,	1 76
250	on Black River and elsewhere, by Wallace Mobley,	1 48
200	on Island Plantation, by Mich'l D. King,	2 74
420	on Carver's Creek, by do do	
50	on head of Cross Creek, by Robert Torry,	1 70
64	on lower Little River, by Catharine Gibson	1 24
540	on Neill's creek, by R. Whittington, for Prudence Avera,	3 05
200	on Dry creek, by Isaac Cofield, for David Gaskin,	1 76
617	on Black river, listed by Jonathan Darden,	3 94
114	in Hockaday's district, by O. Williams for Thos. Gardner,	1 22
15	on Thornton's creek, by Robert Harvil,	1 66
100	Joining Neill Beards, by George Searcy, for Nicholas Prince,	1 38
144½	on Black river, by Jonathan Whittington,	2 15
133⅓	on Black river, by Thomas Young,	2 11
651	on Fish creek, by Mary Cox,	2 14
160	on Fish creek, by Jonathan Holly,	3 15
250	on Cedar creek, by Richard Huckaby, Jr.	2 52
99	on Neill's creek, by John A. Brown, for Richard Jones,	1 19
640	on Marsh branch, by Archibald Jones,	4 63
570	on Hector's creek, by Frederick Seaborn, for William Seaborn,	3 77
185	on Long branch, by do do Dolly Seaborn	2 37
300	on Possom branch, by do do for do do	
121	on Mill creek, by Stephen Senter, for the Heirs of Lewis Seawell,	1 46
120	on Cooper's branch, by Arthur Smith, for Richard Blalock,	2 06

JOHN McLEAN, for
JOHN BLACK, *Sheriff.*

March 18. 67ts.

Notice.

FOR the purpose of paying the debts and finding supplies for the Family of Daniel Baker, Jr deceased, there will be sold to the highest bidder, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on the tenth day of April next,

Two Negro Women,

Named Venus and Lucy. Six months credit will be given to purchasers by giving a bond and approved securities.

ANGUS KELLY, *Administrator.*

March 10, 1830. 66ts.

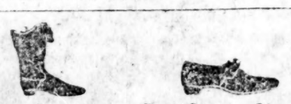
New Watches and Jewelry.

J. CAMPBELL,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that in addition to his former stock, he has just received a new supply of *Gold and Silver Patent Lever, and Plain* WATCHES, gold Chains, gold and plated Seals, Keys, Rings, and Slides, a handsome assortment of Breastpins, Ear Rings, and Finger Rings. Also, on hand, silver Spoons, Spectacles, self pointed Pencils, various articles of plated and Brittania Ware, Thermometers, Surveyor's Compasses and Chains, Rodger's fine Pen Knives, Military Trimmings, Swords, Dirks, percussion and plain pocket Pistols, Drums and Fifes, Flutes, Violins, &c. &c., together with a variety of other articles, all of which are offered for sale on the most favorable terms.

☞Clock and Watch Repairing, and other Work in the line, particularly attended to.

Fayetteville, March 4, 1830. 65-6w.



Leather and Shoe Store,

PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only.*

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,

Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

Also, HATS,

By the case or otherwise.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 15. 45tf.

P. S. The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers. W. L. H.

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced,
22 hhds Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 × 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

February 25, 1830.

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Standard Keeper for the county of Cumberland, gives notice that he has taken the Office on Gillespie street, near D. McColl's Tailor Shop, and nearly opposite the State Bank, where he can at any time be found. The public are hereby notified, that all those using Weights and Measures should apply to him and have them examined according to law—all those failing to do so, will be dealt with as delinquents.

ANDERSON CURTIS.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1830. 67tf.

EXCHANGE,

NORFOLK, VA.

Situated on Main Street, the most spacious & beautiful in the whole Borough, and convenient to all the Steam Boats and Public Places, whether of pleasure or business. This extensive establishment has been enlarged and improved. The furniture is new and elegant, and the Parlours and Chambers are furnished in the first style. The House, under its present arrangement, is equal to any, and inferior to none in the United States. The Public Rooms, Chambers and Parlours for private families, are handsomely fitted up and well furnished.

A Reading Room, and a Letter Box for the Post Office, is also attached to this establishment.

STABLES and *CARRIAGE HOUSES* with every appendage necessary for the convenience of the gentleman and the traveller.

All the Stages

will start from this House, and a General Office will be kept on the premises, from whence the numerous stages for the North and South will start.

The convenience, beauty and accommodation of this Establishment, and the premises are acknowledged to be superior to any in the place. The proprietor pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to promote the comfort of Guests and Visiters. Thankful for past favours, which he received while at the North, the subscriber confidently hopes, by unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

D. SAINT,
Late Proprietor of Congress Hall, Philadelphia

Norfolk, March 16. 63 9w.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

The Maryland and Virginid Steam Boat Company,

DESIROUS to give all possible despatch to Travellers, have concluded to run a boat from NORFOLK to BALTIMORE, *three times a week*, commencing the 10th instant. A first rate Boat will leave Marsden's wharf, Norfolk, for Baltimore, every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday evening at 6 o'clock; and Bowley's wharf, Baltimore, for Norfolk, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning, at half past 5 o'clock.

The NORFOLK, Capt. *Henderson*, will leave Marsden's wharf, Norfolk, for Richmond, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Morning, at 6 o'clock. Returning, will leave Richmond every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday Morning; and Passengers for Baltimore will proceed up the Bay the same Evening, thereby reaching Baltimore on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday Evening, in time for the Philadelphia Boats.

The Norfolk Stage

Leaves FAYETTEVILLE every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 o'clock, A. M., connecting each trip with the Steam Boats for Baltimore.

March 18, 1830. 67-5w.

The Charleston Courier, South Carolina State Gazette and Georgia Courier will please insert the above for one month, and forward their accounts to Wm. H. Thompson, Norfolk, Va.

DEBATE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS,

In the Senate of the United States.

[MR. HAYNE'S SPEECH CONCLUDED.]

Take another case which is very likely to occur. Congress have the unlimited power of taxation.—Suppose them also to assume an unlimited power of appropriation. Appropriations of money are made to establish presses, promote education, build and support churches, create an order of nobility, or any other unconstitutional object; it is manifest that, in none of these cases, could the constitutionality of the laws making those grants be tested before the Supreme Court. It would be in vain, that a State should come before the Judges with an act appropriating money to any of these objects, and ask of the Court to decide whether these grants were constitutional. They could not even be heard; the Court would say, they had nothing to do with it; and they would say rightly. It is idle, therefore, to talk of the Supreme Court affording any security to the States, in cases where their rights may be violated by the exercise of unconstitutional powers, on the part of the Federal Government. On this subject Mr. Madison, in his report, says: "But it is objected, that the judicial authority is to be regarded as the sole expositor of the Constitution in the last resort; and it may be asked, for what reason, the declaration by the General Assembly, supposing it to be theoretically true, could be required at the present day, and in so solemn a manner?

"On this objection it might be observed, first: that there may be instances of usurped power, which the forms of the Constitution would never draw within the control of the Judicial Department: Secondly, that if the decision of the Judiciary be raised above the authority of the sovereign parties to the Constitution, the decisions of the other Departments, not carried by the forms of the Constitution before the Judiciary, must be equally authoritative and final with the decisions of that Department. But the proper answer to the objection is, that the resolution of the General Assembly relates to those great and extraordinary cases in which all the forms of the Constitution may prove ineffectual against infractions dangerous to the essential rights of the parties to it. The resolution supposes that dangerous powers not delegated, may not only be usurped and executed by the other Departments, but that the Judicial Departments also, may exercise or sanction dangerous powers beyond the grant of the Constitution, and consequently, that the ultimate right of the parties to the Constitution to judge whether the compact has been dangerously violated, must extend to violations by one delegated authority, as well as by another—by the Judiciary, as well as by the Executive or Legislative.

"However true, therefore, it may be, that the Judicial Department is, in all questions submitted to it by the forms of the Constitution, to decide in the last resort, this resort must necessarily be deemed the last in relation to the authorities of the other Departments of the Government; not in relation *to the rights of the parties to the constitutional compact*, from which the Judicial as well as the other Departments, held their delegated trusts. On any other hypothesis, the delegation of Judicial power would annul the authority delegated it; and the concurrence of this Department with the others in usurped powers, might subvert forever, and beyond the possible reach *of any rightful remedy*, the very Constitution which all were instituted to preserve."

If then the Supreme Court are not, and from their organization, cannot be the umpires in questions of conflicting sovereignty, the next point to be considered is, whether Congress themselves possess the right of deciding conclusively on the extent of their own powers. This, I know is a popular notion, and it is founded on the idea, that as all the States are represented here, nothing can prevail which is not in conformity with the will of the majority—and it is supposed to be a republican maxim "that the majority must govern." Now, sir, I admit that much care has been taken to secure the States and the People from rash and unadvised legislation. The organization of two houses, the one on the representatives of the States, and the other of the people, manifest an anxiety to secure equality and justice in the operation of the Federal System. But all this has done no more than to secure us against any laws, but such as should be assented to by a majority of the representatives in the two Houses of Congress.

Now will any one contend that it is the true spirit of the Government, that the will of a majority of Congress should, in all cases, be the supreme law? If no security was intended to be provided for the rights of the States, and the liberty of the citizen, beyond the mere organization of the Federal Government, we should have had no written Constitution, but Congress would have been authorised to legislate for us, in all cases whatsoever: and the acts of our State Legislatures, like those of the present legislative councils in the Territories, would have been subjected to the revision and control of Congress. If the will of a majority of Congress is to be the supreme law of the land, it is clear the Constitution is a dead letter, and has utterly failed of the very object for which it was designed—the protection of the rights of the minority. But when, by the very terms of the compact, strict limitations are imposed on every branch of the Federal Government, and it is, moreover, expressly declared, that all powers, not granted to them, "are reserved to the States or the People," with what show of reason can it be contended that the Federal Government is to be the exclusive judge of the extent of its own powers? A written Constitution was resorted to in this country, as a great experiment, for the purpose of ascertaining how far the rights of a minority could be secured against the encroachments of majorities—often acting under party excitement, and not unfrequently under the influence of strong interests. The moment that Constitution was formed, the will of the majority ceased to be the law, except in cases that should be acknowledged by the parties to it, to be within the Constitution, and to have been thereby submitted to their will. But when Congress, (exercising a delegated and strictly limited authority) pass beyond these limits, their acts become null and void; and must be declared to be so by the Courts, in cases within their jurisdiction; and may be pronounced to be so, by the States themselves, in cases not within the jurisdiction of the Courts, or of sufficient importance to justify such an interference. I will put the case strongly. Suppose, in the language of Mr. Jefferson, the Federal Government, in its three ruling branches, should (at some future day,) be found, "to be in combination to strip their colleagues, the State authorities, of the powers reserved by them, and to exercise themselves all powers, foreign and domestic," would there be no constitutional remedy against such an usurpation? If so, then Congress is supreme, and your Constitution is not worth the parchment on which it is written. What the gentleman calls the right of revolution would exist, and could be exerted as well without a Constitution as with it.

It is vain to tell us, that all the States are represented here. Representation may, or may not, afford security to the people. The only practical security against oppression, in representative governments, is to be found in this, that those who impose the burthens are compelled to share them. Where there are conflicting interests, however, and a majority are enabled to impose burthens on the minority, for their own advantage, it is obvious that representation, on the part of that minority, can have no other effect than to "furnish an apology for the injustice." What security would a representation of the American colonies, in the British Parliament, have afforded to our ancestors? What would be the value of a West India representation there now? Of what value is our representation here, on questions connected with the "American system;" where (to use the strong language of a distinguished statesman,) the "imposition is laid, not by the representatives of those who pay the tax, but by the representatives of those who are to receive the bounty?" Sir, representation will afford us ample security, if the Federal Government shall be strictly confined within the limits prescribed by the Constitution; and if, limiting its action to matters in which all have a common interest, the system shall be made to operate equally over the whole country. But it will afford us none, if the will of an interested majority shall be the supreme law, and Congress shall undertake to legislate for us, in all cases whatsoever. Before I leave this branch of the subject, I must remark, that, while gentlemen admit, as they do, that the Courts may nullify an act of Congress, by declaring it to be unconstitutional, it is impossible for them to contend, that Congress are the final judges of the extent of their own powers.

I think I have now shown, that the right of a State to judge of infractions of the constitution, on the part of the Federal Government, results from the very nature of the compact; and that neither by the express provisions of that instrument, nor by any fair implication is such a power exclusively reserved to the Federal Government, or any of its departments—executive, legislative, or judicial. But I go farther, and contend, that the power in question may be fairly considered as reserved to the States, by that clause of the constitution before referred to, which provides, "that all powers not delegated to the United States, are reserved to the State, respectively, or to the people."

No doubt can exist, that before the States entered into the compact, they possessed the right, to the fullest extent, of determining the limits of their own powers—it is incident to all sovereignty. Now, have they given away that right, or agreed to limit or restrict it in any respect? Assuredly not. They have agreed, that certain specific powers shall be exercised by the Federal Government; but the moment that Government steps beyond the limits of its charter, the right of the States "to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits, the authorities, rights, and liberties, appertaining to them," is as full and complete as it was before the Constitution was formed. It was plenary then, and never having been surrendered, must be plenary now. But what then, asks the gentleman? A State is brought into collision with the United States, in relation to the exercise of unconstitutional powers: who is to decide between them? Sir, it is the common case of difference of opinion between sovereigns as to the true construction of a compact. Does such a difference of opinion necessarily produce war? No. And if not, amongst rival nations, why should it do so among friendly States? In all such cases, some mode must be devised by mutual agreement, for settling the difficulty, and most happily for us, that mode is clearly indicated in the Constitution itself, and results indeed from the very form and structure of the Government. The creating power is three fourths of the States. By their decision, the parties to the compact have agreed to be bound, even to the extent of changing the entire form of the Government itself; and it follows of necessity, that in case of a deliberate and settled difference of opinion between the parties to the compact, as to the extent of the powers of either, resort must be had to their common superior—(that power which may give any character to the Constitution they may think proper,) viz.: three-fourths of the States. This is the view of the matter, taken by Mr. Jefferson himself, who in 1821 expressed himself in this emphatic manner: "It is a fatal heresy to suppose, that either our State Governments are superior to the Federal, or the Federal to the State; neither is authorised literally to decide what belongs to itself, or its copartner in government; in differences of opinion between their different sets of public servants, the appeal is to neither, but to their employers peaceably assembled by their representatives in convention."

But it has been asked, why not compel a State, objecting to the constitutionality of a law, to appeal to her sister States, by a proposition to amend the constitution? I answer, because, such a course, would, in the first instance, admit the exercise of an unconstitutional authority, which the States are not bound to submit to, even for a day, and because it would be absurd to suppose that any redress could ever be obtained by such an appeal, even if a State were at liberty to make it. If a majority of both Houses of Congress should, from any motive, be induced deliberately, to exercise "powers not granted," what prospect would there be of "arresting the progress of the evil," by a vote of three fourths? But the constitution does not permit a minority to submit to the people a proposition for an amendment of the constitution. Such a proposition can only come from "two thirds of the two Houses of Congress, or the Legislature of two thirds of the States." It will be seen therefore, at once, that a minority, whose constitutional rights are violated, can have no redress by an amendment of the constitution. When any State is brought into direct collision with the Federal Government, in the case of an attempt, by the latter, to exercise unconstitutional powers, the appeal must be made by Congress, (the party proposing to exert the disputed power) in order to have it expressly conferred, and, until so conferred, the exercise of such authority must be suspended. Even in cases of doubt, such an appeal is due to the peace and harmony of the Government. On this subject our present Chief Magistrate, in his opening message to Congress, says: "I regard *an appeal to the source of power*, in cases of real doubt, and where its exercise is deemed indispensable to the general welfare, as among *the most sacred of all our obligations.* Upon this country, more than any other, has, in the providence of God, been cast the special guardianship of the great principle of adherence to *written constitutions.* If it fail here all hope in regard to it will be extinguished. That this was intended to be a Government of limited and specific, and not general powers, must be admitted by all; and it is our duty to preserve for it the character intended by its framers. The scheme has worked well. It has exceeded the hopes of those who devised it, and become an object of admiration to the world. Nothing is clearer, in my view, than that we are chiefly indebted for the success of the constitution under which we are now acting, to the watchful and auxiliary operation of the State authorities. This is not the reflection of a day, but belongs to the most deeply rooted convictions of my mind. I cannot, therefore, too strongly or too earnestly, for my own sense of its importance, warn you against all encroachments upon the legitimate sphere of State Sovereignty. Sustained by its healthful and invigorating influence, the Federal system can never fall."

But the gentleman apprehends that this will "make the Union a rope of sand." Sir, I have shown that it is a power indispensably necessary to the preservation of the constitutional rights of the States, and of the people. I now proceed to show that it is perfectly safe, and will practically have no effect, but to keep the Federal Government within the limits of the constitution, and prevent those unwarrantable assumptions of power, which cannot fail to impair the rights of the States and finally destroy the Union itself. This is a government of checks and balances. All free governments must be so. The whole organization and regulation of every department of the Federal, as well as of the State Governments, establish, beyond a doubt, that it was the first object of the great fathers of our federal system to interpose effectual checks to prevent that over-action, which is the besetting sin of all governments, and which has been the great enemy to freedom over all the world. There is an obvious and wide distinction, between the power of acting and preventing action, a distinction running through the whole of our system. No one can question, that in all really doubtful cases, it would be extremely desirable to leave things as they are. And how happy would it be for mankind, and how greatly would it contribute to the peace and tranquility of this country and to that mutual harmony on which the preservation of the Union must depend, that the Federal Government (confining its operations to subjects clearly federal,) should only be felt in the blessings which it dispenses. Look, sir, at our system of checks. The House of Representatives checks the Senate, the Senate checks the House, the Executive checks both, the Judiciary checks the whole; and it is in the true spirit of this system, that the States should check the Federal Government, at least so far as to preserve the constitution from "gross, palpable and deliberate violations," and to compel an appeal to the amending power, in cases of real doubt and difficulty. That the States possess this right, seems to be acknowledged by Alexander Hamilton himself. In the 51st No. of the Federalist, he says, "that in a single republic all the powers surrendered by the people, are submitted to the administration of a single government, and usurpations are guarded against by a division of the government into separate departments. In the compound republic of America, the power surrendered by the people is first divided between two distinct governments, and then the portion allotted to each, subdivided into separate departments, hence a double security arises to the rights of the people. The different governments *will control each other*, at the same time each will be controlled by itself."

I have already shown that it has been fully recognized by the Virginia resolutions of '98, and by Mr. Madison's report on these resolutions, that it is not only "the right but the duty of the States" to "judge of infractions of the constitution," and "to interpose for *maintaining within their limits the authorities, rights, and liberties, appertaining to them.*"

Mr. Jefferson, on various occasions expressed himself in language equally strong. In the Kentucky resolutions of '98, prepared by him, it is declared that the federal government "was not made the exclusive and final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself, since that could have made its discretion, and not the constitution, the measure of its powers, but that as in all other cases of compact among parties, having no common judge, each party has an equal right *to judge for itself, as well of infractions as the mode and measure of redress.*"

In the Kentucky resolutions of '99, it is even more explicitly declared, "that the several States which formed the constitution, being sovereign and independent, have the unquestionable right *to judge of its infraction*, and that *a nullification* by those sovereignties of all unauthorized acts done under color of that instrument is *the rightful remedy.*"

But the gentleman says, this right will be dangerous. Sir, I insist, that of all the checks that have been provided by the constitution, this is by far the safest, and the least liable to abuse. It is admitted by the gentleman that the Supreme Court may declare a law to be unconstitutional, and check your further progress. Now, the Supreme Court consists of only seven Judges; four are a quorum, three of whom are a majority, and may exercise this mighty power. Now, the Judges of this Court are without any direct responsibility, in matters of opinion, and may certainly be governed by any of the motives, which it is supposed will influence a State in opposing the acts of the Federal Government. Sir, it is not my desire to excite prejudice against the Supreme Court. I not only entertain the highest respect for the individuals who compose that tribunal, but I believe they have rendered important services to the country; and that, confined within their appropriate sphere (the decision of questions "of law and equity") they will constitute a fountain from which will forever flow the streams of pure and undefiled justice, diffusing blessings throughout the land. I object only to the assumption of political power by the Supreme Court, a power which belongs not to them, and which they cannot safely exercise. But surely a power which the gentleman is willing to confide to three Judges of the Supreme Court, may safely be entrusted to a sovereign State. Sir, there are so many powerful motives to restrain a State from taking such high ground, as to interpose her sovereign power to protect her citizens from unconstitutional laws, that the danger is not that this power will be wantonly exercised, but that she will fail to exert it, even on proper occasions.

A State will be restrained by a sincere love of the Union. The People of the United States cherish a devotion to the Union, so pure, so ardent, that nothing short of intolerable oppression, can ever tempt them to do any thing that may possibly endanger it. Sir, there exists moreover a deep and settled conviction of the benefits, which result from a close connexion of all the States for purposes of mutual protection and defence. This will co-operate with the feelings of patriotism to induce a State to avoid any measures calculated to endanger that connexion. A State will always feel the necessity of consulting public opinion, both at home and abroad, before she resorts to any measures of such a character. She will know that if she acts rashly, she will be abandoned even by her own citizens, and will utterly fail in the object she has in view. If, as is asserted in the declaration of independence, all experience has proved that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to resort to measures for redress, why should this case be an exception, where so many additional motives must always be found for forbearance? Look at our own experience on this subject. Virginia and Kentucky, so far back as '98, avowed the principles, for which I have been contending—principles which have never since been abandoned, and no instance has yet occurred, in which it has been found necessary, practically to exert the power asserted in those resolutions.

If the alien and sedition laws had not been yielded to the force of public opinion, there can be no doubt, that the State of Virginia would have interposed to protect her citizens from its operation. And if the apprehension of such an interposition by a State should have the effect of restraining the Federal Government from acting, except in cases clearly within the limits of their authority, surely no one can doubt the beneficial operation of such a restraining influence. Mr. Jefferson assures us, that the embargo was actually yielded up, rather than force New England into open opposition to it. And it was right to yield it, sir, to honest convictions of its unconstitutionality entertained by so large a portion of our fellow citizens. If the knowledge that the States possess the Constitutional right to interpose, in the event "of gross, deliberate, and palpable violations of the Constitution," should operate to prevent a perseverance in such violations, surely, the effect would be greatly to be desired. But there is one point of view, in which this matter presents itself to my mind, with irresistible force. The Supreme Court, it is admitted, may nullify an act of Congress, by declaring it to be unconstitutional. Can Congress, after such a nullification, proceed to enforce the law even if they should differ in opinion from the Court? What then would be the effect of such a decision? And what would be the remedy in such a case? Congress would be arrested in the exercise of the disputed power, and the only remedy would be, an appeal to the creating power, three-fourths of the States, for an amendment of the Constitution. And by whom must such an appeal be made? It must be made by the party proposing to exercise the disputed power. Now I will ask, whether a sovereign State may not be safely entrusted with the exercise of a power, operating merely as a check, which is admitted to belong to the Supreme Court, and which may be exercised every day, by any three of its members? Sir, no ideas that can be formed of arbitrary power on the one hand, and abject dependence on the other can be carried further, than to suppose, that three individuals, mere men, "subject to like passions with ourselves," may be safely entrusted with the power, to nullify an act of Congress, because they conceive it to be unconstitutional; but that a sovereign and independent State, even the great State of New York, is bound, implicitly, to submit to its operation, even where it violates, in the grossest manner, her own rights or the liberties of her citizens. But we do not contend, that a common case would justify the interposition.

This, is "the extreme medicine of the State," and cannot become our daily bread.

Mr. Madison, in his report, says "it does not follow however, that because the States, as sovereign parties to their constitutional compact, must ultimately decide whether it has been violated, that such a decision ought to be interposed, either in a hasty manner, or on doubtful and inferior occasions. Even in the case of ordinary conventions between different nations, where, by the strict rule of interpretation, a breach of a part may be deemed a breach of the whole; every part being deemed a condition of every other part, and of the whole, it is always laid down, that the breach must be both wilful and material to justify an application of the rule. But in the case of an intimate and Constitutional Union, like that of the United States, it is evident, that the interposition of the parties in their sovereign capacity, can be called for by occasions only, deeply and essentially affecting the vital principles of their political system."

"The resolution has, accordingly, guarded against any misapprehension of its object, by expressly requiring, for such an interposition, 'the case of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous breach of the Constitution, by the exercise of powers not granted by it.' 'It must be a case, not of a light and transient nature, but of a nature dangerous to the great purposes for which the Constitution was established. It must be a case, moreover, not obscure or doubtful in its construction, but plain and palpable. Lastly, it must be a case, not resulting from a partial consideration, or hasty determination; but a case stamped with a final consideration, and deliberate adherence. It is not necessary, because the resolution does not require, that the question should be discussed, how far the exercise of any particular power, ungranted by the Constitution, would justify the interposition of the parties to it. As cases might easily be stated, which none would contend ought to fall within that description; and cases, on the other hand, might, with equal ease, be stated, so flagrant and so fatal, as to unite every opinion in placing them within the description.'

"But the resolution has done more than guard against misconstruction, by expressly referring to cases of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous nature. It specifies the object of the interposition which it contemplates, to be solely that of arresting the progress of the evil of usurpation, and of maintaining the authorities, rights, and liberties appertaining to the States, as parties to the Constitution."

No one can read this, without perceiving, that Mr. Madison goes the whole length, in support of the principles for which I have been contending.

The gentleman has called upon us to carry out our scheme practically. Now, sir, if I am correct in my view of this matter, then it follows, of course, that the right of a State being established, the Federal Government is bound to acquiesce in a solemn decision of a State, acting in its sovereign capacity, at least so far as to make an appeal to the People, for an amendment of the Constitution. This solemn decision of a State, (made either through its Legislature or a Convention, as may be supposed to to be the proper organ of its sovereign will—a point I do not propose now to discuss) binds the Federal Government under the highest constitutional obligation, not to resort to any means of coercion against the citizens of the dissenting State. How then can any collision ensue between the Federal and State Governments, unless indeed, the former should determine to enforce the law by unconstitutional means? What could the Federal Government do in such a case?—Resort, says the Gentleman, to the courts of justice. Now, can any man believe, that in the face of a solemn decision of a State, that an act of Congress is "a gross, palpable, and deliberate violation of the Constitution," and the interposition of its sovereign authority, to protect its citizens from the usurpation, that juries could be found ready, merely to register the decrees of the Congress, wholly regardless of the unconstitutional character of their acts? Will the gentleman contend that juries are to be coerced to find verdicts at the point of the bayonet? And, if not, how are the United States to enforce an act, solemnly pronounced to be unconstitutional? But, if the attempt should be made to carry such a law into effect, by force, in what would the case differ, from an attempt to carry into effect an act nullified by the Courts, or to do any other unlawful and unwarrantable act? Suppose Congress should pass an agrarian law, or a law emancipating our slaves, or should commit any other gross violation of our constitutional rights, will any gentleman contend that, the decision of every branch of the Federal Government in favor of such laws, could prevent the States from declaring them null and void, and protecting their citizens from their operation?

Sir, if Congress should ever attempt to enforce any such laws, they would put themselves so clearly in the wrong, that no one could doubt the right of the State to exert its protecting power.

Sir, the gentleman has alluded to that portion of the Militia of South Carolina with which I have the honor to be connected; and asked how they would act in the event of the nullification of the tariff law, by the State of South Carolina? The tone of the gentleman on this subject did not seem to me as respectful as I could have desired. I hope, sir, no imputation was intended.

[Mr. WEBSTER—"Not at all; just the reverse."]

Well, sir, the gentleman asks what their leaders would be able to read to them out of Coke upon Littleton, or any other law book, to justify their enterprise? Sir, let me assure the gentleman, that when any attempt shall be made from any quarter, to enforce unconstitutional laws, clearly violating our essential rights, our leaders, (whoever they may be) will not be found reading black letter from the musty pages of old law books. They will look to the Constitution, and when called upon by the sovereign authority of the State, to preserve and protect the rights secured to them by the charter of their liberties, they will succeed in defending them, or "perish in the last ditch." Sir, I will put the case home to the gentleman. Is there any violation of the constitutional rights of the States, and the liberties of the citizen, (sanctioned by Congress and the Supreme Court,) which he would believe it to be the right and duty of a State to resist? Does he contend for the doctrine "of passive obedience and non-resistance." Would he justify an open resistance to an act of Congress sanctioned by the Courts, which should abolish the trial by jury, or destroy the freedom of religion, or the freedom of the press? Yes, sir, he would advocate resistance in such cases, and so would I, and so would all of us. But such resistance would, according to his doctrine, be *revolution;* it would be *rebellion.* According to my opinion it would be just, legal, and *constitutional resistance.* The whole difference between us, then, consists in this. The gentleman would make force the only arbiter in all cases of collision between the States and the Federal Government. I would resort to a peaceful remedy—the interposition of the State to "arrest the progress of the evil," until such time as "a Convention, (assembled at the call of Congress or two thirds of the States,) shall decide to which they mean to give an authority claimed by two of their organs." Sir, I say with Mr Jefferson, (whose words I have here borrowed,) that "it is the peculiar wisdom and felicity of our Constitution to have provided this *peaceable appeal,* where that of other nations," (and I may add that of the gentleman,) "is at once *to force.*"

The gentleman has made an eloquent appeal to our hearts in favor of union. Sir, I cordially respond to that appeal. I will yield to no gentleman here in sincere attachment to the Union,—but it is a Union founded on the Constitution, and not such a Union as that gentleman would give us, that is dear to my heart. If this is to become one great "consolidated government," swallowing up the rights of the States, and the liberties of the citizen, "riding and ruling over the plundered ploughman, and beggared yeomanry," the Union will not be worth preserving. Sir, it is because South Carolina loves the Union, and would preserve it forever, that she is opposing now, while there is hope, those usurpations of the Federal Government, which once established, will, sooner or later, tear this Union into fragments. The gentleman is for marching under a banner studded all over with stars, and bearing the inscription *Liberty* and *Union.* I had thought, sir, the gentleman would have borne a standard, displaying in its ample folds, a brilliant sun, extending its golden rays from the centre to the extremities, in the brightness of whose beams, the "little stars hide their diminished heads." Our's, sir, is the banner of the Constitution, the twenty-four stars are there in all their undiminished lustre; on it is inscribed, *Liberty*—the *Constitution*—*Union.* We offer up our fervent prayers to the Father of all mercies, that it may continue to wave for ages yet to come, over a free, a happy, and a united people.

After Mr. HAYNE had concluded his remarks—Mr. WEBSTER, in conclusion, said:

A few words, Mr. President, on this constitutional argument, which the honorable gentleman has labored to reconstruct.

His argument consists of two propositions, and an inference. His propositions are,

1. That the Constitution is a compact between the States.

2. That a compact between two, with authority reserved to one, to interpret its terms, would be a surrender to that one, of all power whatever.

3. Therefore, (such is his inferencce) the General Government does not possess the authority to construe its own powers

Now, sir, who does not see, without the aid of exposition or detection, the utter confusion of ideas, involved in this, so elaborate and systematic argument.

The Constitution, it is said, is a compact *between States;* the States, then, and the States only, *are parties to the compact.* How comes the General Government itself *a party?* Upon the honorable gentleman's hypothesis, the General Government is the result of the compact, the creature of the compact, not one of the parties to it. Yet the argument, as the gentleman has now stated it, makes the Government itself one of its own creators. It makes it a party to that compact, to which it owes its own existence.

For the purpose of erecting the Constitution on the basis of a compact, the gentleman considers the States as parties to that compact; but so soon as his compact is made, then he chooses to consider the General Government, which is the offspring of that compact, not its offspring, but one of its parties; and so, being a party, has not the power of judging on the terms of compact. Pray, sir, in what school is such reasoning as this taught?

If the whole of the gentleman's main proposition were conceded to him, that is to say—if I admit for the sake of the argument, that the Constitution is a compact between States, the inferences which he draws from that proposition, are warranted by no just reason. Because, if the Constitution be a compact between States, still, that Constitution, or that compact, has established a Government, with certain powers; and whether it be one of those powers, that it shall construe and interpret for itself, the terms of the compact, in doubtful cases, can only be decided by looking to the compact, and inquiring what provisions it contains on this point. Without any inconsistency with natural reason, the Government, even thus created, might be trusted with this power of construction. The extent of its powers, therefore, must still be sought for in the instrument itself.

If the old Confederation had contained a clause, declaring that resolutions of the Congress should be the supreme law of the land, any State law or constitution to the contrary notwithstanding, and that a committee of Congress, or any other body created by it, should possess Judicial powers, extending to all cases arising under resolutions of Congress, then the power of ultimate decision would have been vested in Congress, under the Confederation, although that confederation was a compact between States; and for this plain reason: that it would have been competent to the States, who alone were parties to the compact, to agree, who should decide, in cases of dispute arising on the construction of the compact.

For the same, reason, sir, if I were now to concede to the gentleman his principal proposition, viz: that the Constitution is a compact between States, the question would still be, what provision is made, in this compact, to settle points of disputed construction, or contested power, that shall come into controversy; and this question would still be answered, and conclusively answered, by the Constitution itself. While the gentleman is contending against construction, he himself is setting up the most loose and dangerous construction. The Constitution declares, that *the laws of Congress shall be the supreme law of the land.* No construction is necessary here.—It declares, also, with equal plainness and precision, *that the Judicial power of the United States shall extend to every case arising under the laws of Congress.* This needs no construction. Here is a law, then, which is declared to be supreme; and here is a power established, which is to interpret the law. Now, sir, how has the gentleman met this? Suppose the Constitution to be a compact, yet there are its terms, and how does the gentleman get rid of them? He cannot argue the *seal off the bond,* nor the words out of the instrument. Here they are—what answer does he give to them? None in the world, sir, except that the effect of this would be, to place the States in a condition of inferiority; and because it results, from the very nature of things, there being no superior, that the parties must be their own judges! Thus closely and cogently does the honorable gentleman reason on the words of the constitution. The gentleman says, if there be such a power of final decision in the General Government, he asks for the grant of that power. Well, sir, I show him the grant—I turn him to the very words—I show him that the laws of Congress are made supreme; and that the judicial power extends, by express words, to the interpretation of these laws. Instead of answering this, he retreats into the general reflection, that it must result *from the nature of things;* that the States, being parties, must judge for themselves.

I have admitted, that if the constitution were to be considered as the creature of the State Governments, it might be modified, interpreted, or construed according to their pleasure. But, even in that case, it would be necessary that they should *agree.* One alone, could not interpret it conclusively; one alone, could not construe it; one alone, could not modify it. Yet the gentleman's doctrine is, that Carolina alone, may construe and interpret that compact, which equally binds all, and gives equal rights to all.

So then, sir, even supposing the constitution to be a compact between the States, the gentleman's doctrine, nevertheless, is not maintainable; because, first, the General Government is not a party to that compact, but a *government* established by it, and vested by it with the power of trying and deciding doubtful questions; and, secondly because, if the constitution be regarded as a compact, not one State only, but all the States, are parties to that compact, and one can have no right to fix upon it her own peculiar construction.

So much, sir, for the argument, even if the premises of the gentleman were granted, or could be proved. But, sir, the gentleman has failed to maintain his leading proposition. He has not shown, it cannot be shown, that the constitution is a compact between State Governments. The constitution itself, in its very front, refutes that; it declares that it is ordained and established *by the people of the United States.* So far from saying that it is established by the Governments of the several States, it does not even say that it is established by the people *of the several States;* but it pronounces that it is established by the people of the United States, in the aggregate. The gentleman says it must mean no more than the people of the several States. Doubtless, the people of the several States, taken collectively, constitute the people of the United States; but it is in this their collective capacity, it is as all the people of the United States, that they establish the constitution. So they declare; and words cannot be plainer, than the words used.

When the gentleman says the constitution is a compact between the States, he uses language exactly applicable of the old confederation. He speaks, as if he were in Congress before 1789. He describes fully that old state of things then existing. The confederation was, in strictness, a compact; the States, as States, were parties to it. We had no other General Government. But that was found insufficient, and inadequate to the public exigencies. The people were not satisfied with it, and undertook to establish a better. They undertook to form a General Government, which should stand on a new basis—not a confederacy, not a league, not a compact between States, but a *Constitution,* a popular Government, founded in popular election, directly responsible to the people themselves, and divided into branches, with prescribed limits of power, and prescribed duties. They ordained such a Government: they gave it the name of a *Constitution,* and therein they established a distribution of powers between this their General Government, and their several State Governments. When they shall become dissatisfied with this distribution, they can alter it. Their own power over their own instrument remains. But until they shall alter it, it must stand, as their will, and is equally binding on the General Government and on the States.

The gentleman, sir, finds analogy, where I see none. He likens it to the case of a treaty, in which, there being no common superior, each party must interpret for itself, under its own obligation of good faith. But this is a Constitution of Government, with powers to execute itself, and fulfil its duties.

I admit, sir, that this Government is a Government of checks and balances; that is, the House of Representatives is a check on the Senate, and the Senate is a check on the House; and the President a check on both. But I cannot comprehend him, or if I do, I totally differ from him, when he applies the notion of checks and balances to the interference of different governments. He argues that if we transgress, each State, as a State, has a right to check us; does he admit the converse of the proposition, that we have a right to check the States? The gentleman's doctrines would give us a strange jumble of authorities and powers, instead of governments of separate and defined powers. It is the part of wisdom, I think, to avoid this; and to keep the General Government and the State Governments, each in its proper sphere, avoiding, as carefully as possible, every kind of interference.

Finally, sir, the honorable gentleman says, that the States will only interfere, by their power to preserve the Constitution. They will not destroy it, they will not impair it—they will only save, they will only preserve, they will only strengthen it! This is but the old story. All regulated Governments, all free Governments, have been broken up by similar disinterested and well disposed interference! It is the common pretence. But I take leave of the subject.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Monday, March 29.

The Vice President communicated the following letter from the Postmaster General:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, March 24, 1830.

To the Hon. John C. Calhoun:

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the United States, passed March 22d, 1830, directing me "to inform the Senate of the number of Deputy Postmasters who have been removed since the fourth day of March last, designating the number in each State and Territory," I have the honor to report, that the whole number of Deputy Postmasters removed, between the 4th day of March 1829, and the 22d day of March, 1830, inclusive, is four hundred and ninety-one; and that the number thereof in each State and Territory is as follows: In Maine fifteen, New Hampshire fifty-five, Vermont twenty-two, Massachusetts twenty-eight, Rhode Island three, Connecticut twenty, New York one hundred and thirty-one, New Jersey fourteen, Pennsylvania thirty-five, Delaware sixteen, Maryland fourteen, District of Columbia one, Virginia eight, North Carolina four, Georgia two, Alabama two, Mississippi five, Louisiana four, Tennessee twelve, Kentucky sixteen, Ohio fifty-one, Indiana nineteen, Illinois three, Missouri seven, Florida one, Arkansas two, and Michigan one.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, W. T. BARRY

Tuesday, March 30.

A message was received from the President of the U. States transmitting the following letter from the Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, March 25, 1830.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the Report of Lieuts. Tatnall, and Gedney, who were selected to make a survey of the Dry Tortugus, with a view to ascertain its fitness for a Naval Rendezvouz and Depot for the use of the Navy of the United States.

The result of their survey fully confirms the favorable anticipations formed from the general examination made by Commodore Rodgers during the early part of the Summer of 1829:

To the report itself you are referred for many of the advantages which it combines and offers for such a station.

It would be difficult to estimate the value of such a position for a Naval Rendezvous and Depot, supposing it can be rendered entirely secure against the attacks of a superior maratime foe; perhaps no situation on all our Southern coasts promises to afford the same important advantages.

It might be expected to give safety to the great and growing commercial interests of the States in the valley of the Mississippi, and contiguous thereto.

It is still, however, to be determined whether this harbor is susceptible of such perfect defence as would justify its being selected as a site for the important purposes to which it has been proposed to be applied. As yet no regular examination has been made by Engineers competent to decide the question of its defensibility. The officers who have made the survey have expressed the opinion that a portion of it is entirely defensible. It is very important that this point be subjected to such investigation as will leave no doubt of the fact, and it is respectfully proposed, that an appropriation be asked for to enable the Executive to have the necessary and scientific examination made under the superintendence of the proper Department.

In time of war it would afford a place of security to the merchantmen of all the States to retire from the pursuit of an enemy, and at all times a place of refuge and relief to vessels in distress, and until they could be refitted for sea.

The cruising on the West India station would not have the terrors attached to it, which have heretofore been presented to the officers and seamen of the Navy. Instead of encountering the pestilential atmosphere of the usual places of resort in those seas after the usual short tours of service, they would find a healthy and refreshing retreat in tranquil basins of these harbors, and the invalid might hope for a speedy restoration from the diseases incident to that climate.

Lying as these islands do, directly in the track of vessels passing and repassing to so many points in the Gulf of Mexico, in doing which they must be placed within reach of the Naval power of the United States stationed at this rendezvous, it would give an influence which must be felt by all nations trading in those seas, and add to the inducements to preserve towards the U. States the most amicable and peaceful relations.

The position of the Tortugas, from their proximity to the harbors from whence have issued the swarms of unprincipled depredators on the commerce of the United States, and which has resulted in such a loss of property and life, is peculiarly advantageous and commanding. Such are the facilities of egress from these harbors, that ships anchored there, could at any moment, and with any wind, immediately slip from their moorings, and sail in pursuit of vessels suspected of being engaged in unlawful enterprises.

The presumption is, that its occupation by the United States would completely suppress piracy from those ports in the Island of Cuba, which have been found so favorable for these purposes.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN BRANCH.

The President of U. States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, March 29.

On motion of Mr. Williams, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the naturalization of James C. Smyth, of North Carolina.

Friday, April 2.

Mr. Desha from the Committee on Military Affairs, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of re-organizing the Army of the United States, with a view of reducing the number of officers in commission, made a report thereon, recommending the adoption of the following rasolution; which was read and laid on the table.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this House at the commencement of the next session, such an organization of the Army of the United States as will reduce the number of its officers, without injury to the service.

Mr. Taylor, from the Select Committee to which was referred the resolution he submitted on the 22d of March, in relation to Patents, made a report, accompanied by a resolution, which was amended and adopted by the House as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to communicate to this House a list of all the Patents granted by the United States for the encouragement of arts and sciences, alphabetically arranged, placing in consecutive order all Patents for inventions and improvements relating to the same subject; designating the names of the persons to whom granted, their places of residence, and the date of their patents, with an alphabetical list of the names of the patentees; and that three thousand copies of said list be printed for the use of this House, under the direction of the Clerk, together with the laws of acts of Congress relating to patents, and a digest of decisions under the same made in the courts of the U. States.

Resolved, further, That the annual reports hereafter made to the House of Representatives by the Secretary of State, in obedience to the resolution adopted January 13th, 1812, be made conformably to the preceding resolution.

FOREIGN.

Norfolk, March 29.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival in Hampton Roads of the ship *James Cropper,* Capt. Gary, we have received the *Liverpool Chronicle* of 20th February, (being the only Liverpool paper brought,) and the *London Globe* of 16th, together with a variety of London papers of previous dates.

The Chronicle says:—"The country continues a template, with intense interest, all proceedings in Parliament; for they are sanguine enough to believe the legislature cannot remain insensible to their wants, and that the distress has become so severe and extensive, as to force on the Parliament the propriety of attending to their complaints. We fear the country is doomed to be disappointed; that no reduction in the taxes sufficiently extensive will be submitted to; but that as the last expedient, and the only one, paper will be re-issued. Right glad should we be if our anticipation shall not be realized; but as we feel convinced that there are only two plans of relief which can be attempted, viz. that which comes from a great reduction of taxation, and that which comes from the re-issuing of the paper money; as it is already clear that taxation will not be greatly reduced, we believe the paper will be re-issued, notwithstanding Mr. Peel's determination to the contrary."

Signs of great Trade in Liverpool.—Mr. Parke, the receiver of customs' duties, passed on Wednesday, 17th Feb. not fewer than 240 entries, for goods *inwards,* being the greatest number passed by him on any day during the 45 years he has been in the Custom-house; and the export excise surveyor on Monday preceding, cleared a greater quantity of excise debenture goods *outwards,* than was ever cleared in any one day since Liverpool was a place of trade.

Liverpool Markets, February 20.

Cotton.—The import this week is 21,7[illegible] bags, and the sales reach 19,950 bags, at an advance of 1-8d p lb. on Boweds, but rather lower prices for other descriptions particularly Brazils.

Extract of a letter from Marseilles, dated Jan. 28th 1830, to a gentleman in Baltimore.

"You have heard no doubt of the severity of this winter all over Europe; it is said as the oldest inhabitants do not recollect. The earth is covered with snow twelve inches deep, and the river with ice. The orange, olive and fig trees, have suffered considerably and will not bear fruits for several years. The damage to grapes cannot be yet ascertained but it is expected to be great. All is bustle in Toulon for an expedition against Algiers, and several transports have been chartered here."

ASTOUNDING AND DISGRACEFUL FACTS.

A writer in Philadelphia has made an energetic appeal to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to induce that body to abolish imprisonment for debt. He has presented the following cogent facts:

A most astounding and revolting fact has just been presented to the public by the indefatigable agent of the Boston Prison Discipline Society (one of the most philanthropic and beneficent societies in the country) respecting the state of imprisonment for debt in the city of New York. It appears—

'On the authority of Mr. Rowen, keeper of the debtor's apartment in that city, that the number of cases of imprisonment [for debt] during the year 1828 was 1085! the debts together amounted to $[illegible],409—the damages to $362,076!!!! The amount paid in jail, $295!! which bears to the amount of actual debt, the proportion of 1 to 86! and to the amount of debts and damages, of 1 to 1313!"—*Fourth Report, page* 17.

"Probably among the variety of abuses attendant on, and inseparable from, civil society a more monstrous or shocking fact cannot be produced—or one more at variance with our boasted civilization.

"The facts in this connexion are not quite so revolting—but they are sufficiently so to call for a radical remedy. It is too late in the present session to go into the general question, particularly when we consider the besetting sin of legislative bodies in this country, *multiloquacity.* But a short law of twenty lines, abolishing imprisonment for debts under five dollars, which might be passed in three days without interfering with the great State objects before your honorable bodies, would remove some of the most crying enormities of our present system.

"The number of persons imprisoned in the debtors' apartment in this city from June 5, 1829, until February 24, 1830, was 817, of whom there were

80 whose debts were below 1 dollar,
233 above 1 and below 5 dollars,
174 above 5 and below 10 dollars,
140 above 10 and below 20 dollars,
142 above 20 and below 100 dollars,
98 above 100 dollars.

817.

"Of 252 of these unfortunate people, the debts were 663 and the costs $448.

Of 64 the debts were $58 and the costs $[illegible]

Georgia Gold—Large quantities of this article are continually arriving in our city from the upper counties. Habersham, Rabun, Franklin and Hall, but principally from Habersham. Near $9000 worth has been purchased within the last three weeks by Messrs. Beers, Booth and St. John, besides what has been bought by the Jewellers and others.—*Augusta Chron.*

"Gold! precious gold!"—A beautiful specimen of this new production of our State, in a solid piece weighing five ounces and worth about $80, was brought to this place a few days ago by one of our citizens who had been on a visit to the upper counties. It was found we understand in the Cherokee Country.—*Milledgeville Recorder.*

New Census.—We have before us, the 'Act for taking the fifth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States', passed the 22d ult. It directs the Marshals of the United States, in the several States and Territories, to make, under the instruction of the Secretary of State, an enumeration of all the inhabitants, except *Indians not taxed.* This enumeration is to be very explicit. It is to '*distinguish* the sexes of all free white persons, and ages of the free white males and females, respectively, under five years of age; those of five and under ten years of age; those of ten years and under fifteen; those of fifteen and under twenty; those of twenty and under thirty; those of thirty and under forty; those of forty and under fifty; those of fifty and under sixty; those of sixty and under seventy; those of seventy and under eighty; those of eighty and under ninety; those of ninety and under one hundred; those of one hundred and upwards; and shall further distinguish the number of those free white persons included in such enumeration, who are deaf and dumb, under the age of fourteen years; and those of fourteen years and under twenty five years, and of the age of twenty-five years and upwards; and shall further distinguish the number of those free white persons included in such enumeration, who are blind. The said enumeration shall distinguish the sexes of all free coloured persons, and of all other colored persons bound to service for life, or for a term of years, and the ages of such free and other colored persons respectively, of each sex under ten years of age; those of ten and under twenty-four; those of twenty four and under thirty six, those of thirty six and under fifty five; those of fifty five and under one hundred; and those of one hundred and upwards; shall further distinguish the number of those free colored and other colored persons, included in the foregoing, who are deaf and dumb, without regard to age, and those who are blind.'

To assist the Marshals in this labor, he is authorised to employ one or more assistants in each city and county, &c. The census is to commence on the first day of June next, and to be completed within six calendar months. Every assistant is to receive at the rate of $1 25 for every 100 persons by him returned, and, where such persons reside in a city or town, containing more than three thousand persons, such assistant shall receive at the same rate for three thousand, and at the rate of one dollar and twenty five cents for every three hundred persons over three thousand, residing in such city or town; but where, from the dispersed situation of the inhabitants in some divisions, one dollar and twenty five cents will not be sufficient for one hundred persons, the Marshals, with the approbation of the judges of their respective districts or territories, may make such further allowance to the assistants, in such divisions as shall be deemed an adequate compensation: *Provided*, the same does not exceed one dollar and seventy five cents for every fifty persons by them returned. The compensation of the marshals themselves is to be from 100 to 350 dollars. In Virginia the marshals are to receive $300 each.—*R. Comp.*

Charleston, March 31.

It is with deep regret we have to communicate the death of STEPHEN ELLIOTT, Esq. of our city. He died suddenly, between the hours of 9 and 10 on Sunday night last. His life had been one of public usefulness and honor. It had been devoted to the promotion of all beneficial works among us. To the establishment of our Colleges, in one of which he was a Professor and in the other, a Trustee and Director—to the encouragement of the arts and General Literature—to the cultivation of the infant Sciences. He was the founder and Editor of the *Southern Review*, a work which ranks second to none of its kind in this country, and holds an honorable station among those of Europe. He was reputably known as the author of the Botany of South Carolina, a work of authority in that Science, comprised in two large volumes.—Among the most active in the established of our Academy of Fine Arts and Philosophical Society, President of the Bank of the State, and a coadjutor and most generally a principle in every project tending to the furtherance of learning and general good in our community, his life was occupied in labors less beneficial to himself, than to his species.

Corolina Gazette.

Mutton-y.—A gentleman at one of our city boarding houses, after retiring to bed one night, had his nose strongly assailed by the smell of roasted mutton. He turned upon the other side; but still the same fleshy odor followed him.—He buried his head under the bedclothes, but the smell grew stronger. He brought his nose to the free air once more; but the air of the whole room seemed to be more or less impregnated with the same odor. From whence could it proceed? He surely had not taken lodgings in the pantry, instead of the bed-room.—And yet the mutton-ous smell almost persuaded him that such a mistake was possible. He, however, managed, after various turnings and shiftings, to get into a sort of uncomfortable drowse, in which he dreamed all night of carrying a sheep on his back, and hearing it cry baa! baa! Arousing from his dreamy state, as soon as it was light he got up to reconnoitre the premises, and ascertain the cause of the deadly smell. He looked into a closet attached to his bed room, he opened the drawer of his dressing table, he peeped under the bed—but all to no purpose. At last he bethought him of looking in the bed itself; when, lo, instead of finding a quarter of roasted mutton, he found he had been quartered between two *table cloths*, which, with the greasy collections of a whole week, were placed on his bed to serve their turn in the capacity of sheets.—*N. Y. Constellation.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1830.

The Editor expects to be absent for a few weeks on business connected with his establishment. In the mean time Mr. John Carney will attend to the transaction of any business of the Office.

We have been requested to say, that Mr. *T. B. Ranson* will open a Literary, Scientific and Military School in this town, on the first day of the ensuing month, which will be conducted in the same manner as those now under the superintendance of Capt. Partridge.

We acknowledge the receipt of a Communication signed "*A Cadet.*" After an attentive perusal, we have determined to consign it to a safe corner of the "Pigeon hole," to await the return of the Editor. Though our columns are always open, and we invite the free and moderate discussion of the relative claims and merits of public men and public institutions of all parties and all sects, still the insertion of the essay alluded to would, perhaps, give rise to invidious comparisons between two institutions, equally useful in their way, having the same object in view—the moral and physical improvement of the youth of the Country; both no doubt, entitled to public patronage and consideration, but differing in their scholastic exercises, government and discipline. We wish prosperity and encouragement to both, but as North Carolinians, influenced by a feeling of *State Pride*, we cannot consent to publish any thing calculated to cast reproach or opprobrium on a State institution, which, surrounded by difficulties, has by the assiduity and perseverance of her talented professors, become a jewel of inestimable value, both ornamental and useful to the State.

From the Raleigh Register of April 5.

Superior Court.—On Thursday morning, the case of *Elijah Kimbrough* of Tennessee, indicted for the murder of *John Davis* of this county, in August last, was taken up. We have never known such difficulty in empannelling a Jury. More than two hundred persons were sworn, before the pannell was completed, the prisoner having challenged peremptorily, the full number allowed him by law. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Jury was formed, and the examination of the witnesses on behalf of the State commenced.

The evidence was wholly of a circumstantial character, and though disposed to comment upon it, we refrain from doing so, inasmuch as there is a possibility, that the appeal taken to the Supreme Court, may result in a new trial.

This is the first capital prosecution, in which Gen. *Saunders* has appeared in our Court. Expectation was considerably excited, and the manner in which he conducted the trial has served to elevate him high in the estimation of the community. He is a skilful and fearless prosecutor, and discharges his duty with great zeal and ability. The retentiveness of his memory enables him to keep in view and press home upon the Jury, the various points of evidence, with an accuracy and force which cannot but render him an efficient and successful Prosecuting Officer.

The Prisoner was defended by Messrs. *Seawell, Badger* and *Devereux*, all of whom assisted in the examination of the witnesses, and the discussion of such points of law as grew out of the case, which were neither few nor interesting. To Mr. Badger, was assigned the duty of replying to the Attorney General. That he did not acquit the prisoner, was owing to no want of lucidness or ingenuity of argument, for all that man could do, he did. We have often been charmed with the magic of his eloquence, but on this occasion he surpassed himself. In his peroration, there were some as bold and felicitous flights of eloquence as we ever heard.

Perhaps there never was a case which excited more universal and intense interest than this. The Prisoner was indicted for the murder of his mother's husband, and the prosecutor was his own half brother! More than 20 witnesses were examined for the State, embracing a number of the relations both of the deceased and of the prisoner. A considerable number were also summoned on behalf of the accused but not one was examined. At eight o'clock on Thursday evening, the Court was adjourned to the same hour, next morning, when the trial was resumed—the Jury having been kept together during the night under the charge of an officer. At 6 o'clock on Friday evening the Jury retired and remained out until 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, when they brought in a verdict of *Guilty.*

A motion was submitted by the prisoner's counsel for a new trial, on the ground that the Court had improperly admitted evidence on the part of the State, and rejected evidence on the part of the Defendant. The motion was, however, overruled, and the Prisoner being asked by the Judge what he had to say, why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced against him, his Counsel moved for an arrest of judgment, for the purpose of bringing the contested points before the Supreme Court. Sentence of *death* was then passed on the prisoner, to be carried into execution on Friday the 30th day of July next, in case the Supreme Court does not sustain the exceptions taken.

We cannot conclude this hasty notice without a passing tribute to his Honor, Judge Martin. No Judge has ever given more satisfaction, on this Circuit.—No question could be suggested, that was not promptly met and decided with firmness. He never shrinks from the responsibility of his station, but with *mens sibi conscia recti* for his motto, endeavours as equally as possible, to keep the scales of justice balanced. His address to the Prisoner in pronouncing the Judgement of the Court, was most impressive and affected sensibly, the feelings of the numerous auditory, assembled on the solmen occasion.

The Petersburg arrived on thursday with several passengers, and returned yesterday evening with a encouraging number. The punctuality with which she performs her trips, cannot but inspire confidence and insure success—nothing now is wanting, but a line of Stages between this place and Fayetteville, to direct travelling through our beautiful village. By a new arrangement, the Petersburg stops at Mattamuskeet to land and receive passengers—this gives a pleasing variety to the route, which she runs in, from 18 to 21 hours in good weather, a distance little short of 200 miles.

Newbern Spectator.

At the Commencement of the Medical University of Pennsylvania, held on the 24th ult. the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon 125 young gentlemen. North Carolina came in for a very small portion.—We discern only the following names from this State: Armistead F. Brackin, Cyprian Cross, Jesse Carter, Samuel R. Haywood, Alexander Hall, Chillian Palmer, and Nath'l M. Roane.—*Ral. Reg.*

Washington, April 2.

We are authorised to state, that the Secretary of the Navy, on receiving satisfactory information that certain Officers of the United States' Navy had been concerned in the late duel near Philadelphia, which resulted in the death of Mr. MILLER, of that city, communicated the same to the President of the United States, and recommended their dismissal from the service; and that the President, on being made acquainted with the facts, immediately ordered the names of the following officers to be erased from the Register of the Navy, viz.:

Lieutenant *Edmund Byrne*,
Lieutenant *Hampdon Westcott*,
Passed Midshipman *Charles H. Duryee*,
Midshipman *Charles G. Hunter.*

The determination of the Executive, announced in the above paragraph, is one of great consequence, to which we are disposed to award the credit of the best motives, and, for any thing we can see, of a wise and provident exercise of the only prerogative (save one) of the Executive of the United States.

The greatness of its consequence lies in its being a precedent, which probably will settle the question, for ever, that no duel, or challenge of defiance to a duel, will be tolerated, on the part of officers of the Navy or Army, with persons in the private walk of life, if, under any circumstance, whatever, between themselves.

We feel sorry for the seconds in the late duel who have thus been made the first objects of a just regard to the general sentiment of the People, on this occasion outraged. We compassionate the situation even of the surviving principal. But the decision, if stern in justice, is stern in right. The People will approve it. Instead of yielding to the impulse of blind passion, the youth in the service of their country, understanding the conditions on which they enter the public service, will submit themselves to the military law, which is henceforth to be substituted for the arbitrament of the pistol and the sword, in which chance decides as often for the wrong as for the right. The error of education in a false code of honor, has produced the late fatal catastrophe. The decision of the President, in regard to it, followed up as it must be rigidly, in every case, tears up the error by the roots.—*Nat. Int.*

The Senate has had a respite from the labor of Executive business for a few days past. It is understood that the most knotty part of what remains to be done was postponed, some days ago, to Monday week; so that the most material at least of the unconfirmed appointments will be held in further suspense until that time.—*Ib.*

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

John Campbell, of Virginia, to be Treasurer of the United States, vice William Clarke, removed.

Thomas L. Smith, of New York, to be Register of the Treasury, vice Joseph Nourse, removed.

T. P. Devereux, of North Carolina, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of North Carolina.

James D. Westcott, Jun. of New Jersey, to be Secretary in and for the Territory of Florida.

William Shaler, of Massachusetts, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Havanna, in the Island of Cuba, in place of Thomas M. Rodney, removed.

From the Raleigh Register.

BANK OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA CENT BILLS.

Messrs. Editors:—Some 15 or 20 years ago, our country was inundated with Cent Bills, issued by individuals and petty corporations in this and the adjoining States. The many losses and inconveniences resulting from such a spurious medium, induced the Legislature to interfere. After several ineffectual attempts the act of 1816 was passed in aid of previous acts, and proved effectual for the time. When it had remedied the evils under which we then suffered, it seems to have been forgotten, but it is nevertheless the law of the land *now.* If that and the other acts of Assembly on the subject which are still in force had not been forgotten, we should not now be inundated as we are with cent bills issued by the *Bank of the State of South Carolina.* Many persons no doubt receive them without being aware that it is contrary to law to pay or receive them. See Chap. 900, page 1342, vol 2, of new revisal; there you will find, sec. 2—"That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to pass or receive any bill, order, ticket, promissory note, or other species of security, whatever may be its form or name, commonly called due bills, issued by any person, or persons, or bodies corporate of *another State*, under the penalty of ten pounds for each and every bill, order, ticket, promissory note, or other security, whatever may be its form or name, commonly called due bills, so passed or received."

I would also respectfully call the attention of the *Judges* and *Justices* to the 5th section of that act, as they seem to have forgotten the duties therein imposed on *them.* X.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Murfreesborough (N. C.) to the Editor of Roanoke Advocate, dated Wednesday, 30th March, 1830.

Early on Monday morning last, an express reached here, from Winton with news that our Court House was destroyed by fire, together with the Clerk's Offices attached thereto, and ALL THE RECORDS! The fire, it seems, was discovered between 3 and 4 o'clock, on Monday morning; and before an effort could be made to subdue the flames, it had got so far the ascendancy, that nothing could be saved—not the vestige of a book or paper—all, ALL reduced to ashes! ! and that too, by the hand of an incendiary; whom, it appears, by his own confessions, was instigated to perpetrate the diabolical deed partly by the promise of reward, and partly by threats, of a certain white man of notorious fame. The Jail was on fire several times, but was saved, it is said, by the exertions of the PRISONERS.

No other loss was sustained than that mentioned. Indeed, that is enough; for to the County, it is irreparable. As soon as it was ascertained that the fire had been intentionally communicated, suspicion instantly rested on the person, who was heard to leave Winton, at full gallop, about the time the fire was supposed to have originated, and an express sent off to this place, was directed to make inquiry on the road, as to the passing and repassing, in the night, on horse back. He had barely left Winton before he learnt that he was on the right tract and the villian was accordingly trailed nearly to this place. Our citizens turned out and soon apprehended the scoundrel—he confessed the fact, giving such particulars of the fire as have since been confirmed by strong corroborating circumstances.

There is no doubt as to the instigator of this business, and he is, with the negro, who perpetrated the deed, now in "durance vile" to wait the punishment of the law. The fire was intended to destroy a certain $10,000 bond, that you have heard much said about and on which, an indictment for forgery is now pending, to be tried (by removal) at Gates Court this week. The negro said, that ***** told him, that if he did not burn the Court House before Monday, it would be too late. It is too late *for him*, even now, as Mr. Cowper had brought the bond to Murfreesborough for the purpose of making out the record in the suit to be sent to Gates, and at the time of the fire, it was in the counting-room of Morgan, Cowper & Co. The papers relating to the Indictment for forgery, one or two late Minute Dockets and the most important records of the Court of Equity (which had been lately removed by the Clerk and Master) are all the records left of our County, since its commencement.

The negro says his name is Jerry, that he belongs to Mrs. Deloach of Northampton and that his reward was to have been, a suit of clothes and twenty dollars.

Voluntary Exile.—We understand a beautiful and accomplished young lady, an orphan, from the South, whose name we are not at liberty to mention, has lately taken the veil and gone into seclusion for life, at the Ursuline Convent, Mount Benedict—resigning a large fortune to the disposal of the Catholic Priests.—*Boston Traveller.*

Dignity.—One of the candidates for Governor in the State of Rhode Island, is Dr. Messer, late President of Brown University. One of the Providence papers opposes his election, *because he milks his own cows and retails a portion of the milk.* The editor of the Boston Gazette thinks the candidate ought not to be blamed for that, as the salary of Governor of Rhode Island is so insignificant, that he must of necessity milk his own cows, if he have any, or do some other small business to enable him to support his station with dignity.

DRUNKENNESS!—*An Extract.* Drunkenness expels reason, drowns the memory, distempers the body, diminishes strength, inflames the body, *causes internal and incurable wounds*, is a witch to the senses, a thief to the purse, a beggar's companion, wife's woe, children's sorrow, the picture of a beast, a self-murderer, who drinks to other's health, and robs himself of his own.

OBITUARY.

Died, on the 31st ult. at his residence in Cumberland County, Mr. NEIL McNEILL, in the 67th year of his age. It is not often that society sustains so great a loss as it has in this dispensation of Divine will. His habits as a gentleman, his economy and industry as an agriculturist were certainly worthy of the highest respect and applause; but to his afflicted family the loss is infinite, it is irreparable; it is a loss that all the efforts of human cannot restore to them. Although his constitution and health had been impaired and enervated by the toil and industry which he used in the prosecution of his agricultural pursuits, still his judgment was sound and discerning; and such was the unanimity of soul and action in the family of Mr. McNeill, that Heaven seemed to crown all their exertions with signal success. His devotion to his family secured to him in the highest degree, their warmest affection and veneration. Yet his affectionate wife, son, and daughter are not all who have cause to lament his death—his poor neighbours will shed tears of regret and weep over his grave; their exclamations will loudly and pathetically proclaim his philanthropic acts of humanity;—yes, it is the tear of the poor and distressed that so emphatically declares the goodness of man. Ever ready to deny himself for the poor, they sought favours at his hands without fear of reproach or denial. His numerous acts of benevolence taught them to know, that he was ever ready to divide with them with cheerfulness and without a hope of reward, only from the bountiful hand of that great Donor who has called him to rest from his toils and to receive the reward and blessings reserved for him who helps and relieves the wants of the hungry and heavy laden.—[*Communicated.*

At New Orleans on the 9th ult. Mrs. MARY CAROLINE HEARSEY, in the 24th year of her age, consort of George T. Hearsey, formerly of this town.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to March 31, Brig Sally Ann from St. Thomas. Sch'r Felicity from Charleston. Sloop Statira from do.

CLEARED, Brigs Elizabeth for Martinique, Maria for Guadaloupe, Maine for Port-au-Prince. Schooners Henry for Philadelphia, Alpha for Martinique, Antelope for Port-au-Prince, Caroline for Boston, Argo for Havanna, Complex for Halifax.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8 a 8 75. Bagging, yard, 18 a 22. Bacon, 5½ a 7. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 11 a 14. Corn, 50. Flour, $3½ a 4½, —Iron 5 a 6. Flaxseed, 75 a 80. Lard, 6. Lead, 6½ a 7. Shot, per bag, $2 a 2¼. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 26 a 28. Nails, cut, 7 a 7½, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 28 a 30. Sugar, common 8½ a 9, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 65 a 70. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $2 a 4. Ap. Brandy 30 a 35. Whiskey, 24 a 26. Wheat, 60 a 65.

U. S. Bank Notes par to ¼ pr cent. prem. Checks on the North ½ per cent. premium.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the next Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. James' Church, in the town of Wilmington, on the 20th day of May, 1830. E. L. WINSLOW, *Sec'y.*

April 8. 70 4w.

☞The Raleigh Register, Newbern Spectator, Western Carolinian and Oxford Examiner will please insert this notice four weeks.

Fayetteville Light Artillery.

11TH ANNIVERSARY.

THE Members of the Corps are hereby ordered to parade at the Arsenal in full Summer Uniform, with three rounds of Ball Cartridges, on Saturday the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to celebrate their 11th Anniversary. By order of the CAPTAIN.

NEILL McNAIR, *O. S.*

April 6, 1830.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA.

HENRY A. PARDEE,

Respectfully announces that he has leased the above named Hotel, which is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers. This extensive Establishment has been recently much improved and well furnished. The public Rooms, Chambers and Parlors for private families, are airy and pleasantly arranged.—

Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for Stage Passengers and Families in private conveyance. His Table and Bar will be furnished with the best that can be procured. Good Stables, well stored with every thing necessary for the convenience and satisfaction of Travellers, with moderate charges.—As his whole attention will be exclusively devoted to the comfort of his customers, he flatters himself that a liberal public will aid him with their patronage.

Reading Room and Baths, warm or cold, attached to the Establishment.

April 8, 1830 70tf.

☞Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Cape Fear Navigation Company by bond, note or book account, are hereby notified, that unless satisfaction in full is made to the Subscriber, on or before the first day of May next, that suits will positively be instituted indiscriminately.

JOHN CRUSOE, *Treasurer.*

Fayetteville, April 5, 1830. 70 4w.

N. B Boat Owners are hereby notified, that the provisions of the Charter respecting the collection of the Tolls will be strictly enforced against all such who fail to comply with the above requisition.

JOHN CRUSOE, *Agent.*

Notice.

ALL those having claims against the Subscriber in any shape or form whatever, will please present them for payment on or before the first of May next, and all those who may have long standing accounts or notes due the Subscriber will please come forward by that time and settle the same, either by notes or money.

G. W. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, April 8. 70-3t.

Ranaway,

ON the night of the 25th ult., a Negro Fellow belonging to the estate of the late Wm Daniel, deceased, named *GILBERT*, something more than thirty years old, stout built, and quite black, about 5 feet 10 inches high. Said slave is a carpenter by trade, can read and write a little, and pretends to be religious. He is a plausible scoundrel, and may possibly have forged a pass. Whoever will return him to me or lodge him in any jail so that I can get him again, shall be reasonably rewarded. It is very probable that he may be endeavoring to get into Virginia, where he was raised.

JOHN J. COOK.

Camden, S. C., April 3, 70 4w.

Another Opportunity for a Fortune.

30,000 DOLLARS,

For sale at HEWSON'S never failing Office of Luck

Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery, No. 3.

54 Number Lottery—8 drawn ballots.

DRAWS ON MONDAY, THE 12TH INSTANT.

☞*For only* $10 *you may get*☜

		30,000	DOLLARS,
		10,000	DOLLARS,
		5,000	DOLLARS,
		4,000	DOLLARS,
		3,000	DOLLARS,
		2,452	DOLLARS,
5	prizes of	1,000	DOLLARS,
10	do of	800	DOLLARS,
10	do of	500	DOLLARS,
10	do of	400	DOLLARS,
10	do of	300	DOLLARS,
10	do of	200	DOLLARS,

100's, 80's, 60's, 50's, 40's, 30's, &c.

Whole Tickets, $10. *Shares in proportion.*

For sale in a great variety of Lucky Numbers at the Lottery and Exchange Office of B. W. HEWSON, where was sold and paid Nos. 17, 19, 58, a prize of 10,000 Dollars in same Lottery, and for like prizes direct your letters as above.

Drawing of the Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery

CLASS 2.

28, 12, 8, 38, 17, 52, 13, 19, 59, 6.

Nos. 8, 12, 23, Capital Prize of $20,000, at

B. W. Hewson's,

PETERSBURG, Va.

April 8.

ANOTHER CAPITAL PRIZE OF

Ten Thousand Dollars.

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore on

Wednesday, 28th of April.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 4, for 1830. This Scheme is arranged on the popular ODD and EVEN SYSTEM, by which the holder of Two Tickets or Two Shares is certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw THREE!

Besides the Capital Prize of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, there are the usual number of minor denominations, and *no Prize lower than Five Dollars.*

Only 9,000 Tickets in the Scheme.—More Prizes than Blanks!—the whole payable in CASH, which as usual can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets $5, | *Quarters*, $1 25
Halves, 2 50 | *Eighths*, 62 *cts*,

☞Orders, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.—*Direct to*

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,—*Baltimore.*

Baltimore, March 25, 1830. 69-3t.

Cheap Paper.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THE Subscriber has just received on commission, from the celebrated Mills of *D.* & *J. AMES*, an assortment of Foolscap and Letter Paper, which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, at the OBSERVER OFFICE. An additional and much larger supply is expected shortly, and will be kept constantly on hand. The attention of Merchants is invited.

E. J. HALE.

March 4, 1830.

JOHN LIPPITT,

Commission Agent, Fayetteville N. C.

HAS taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce.—Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods, on reasonable terms.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

JOHN LIPPITT,

COMMISSION AGENT,

HAS just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,

Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas, in 6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
¼ qr. casks Malaga Wine.
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having sold out their entire Stock in Trade to Mr A. Torrence, request all persons indebted to them either by Note or Book Account, to come forward and settle the same without delay with A. W. Horton and Geo. W. Hutton or either of them, who are fully authorized to collect all debts due the Subscribers, and to grant discharges for the same. They may at all times be found at the Counting Room of Mr. A. Torrence.

HORTON, HUTTON, & CO.

Fayetteville, February 25, 1830. 65tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Entire STOCK OF GOODS, of Messrs. Horton, Hutton, & Co. in this place, begs leave to inform his friends and their former customers, that he has now on hand a very general and extensive assortment of GROCERIES, which he will dispose of for Cash or Country Produce, on as good terms as can be procured in this market. His Stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz:

50 Hhds. Prime Sugars,
20 bbls. loaf and lump do.
165 bags prime green Coffee,
14 do Pepper and Spice,
140 kegs cut Nails,
25 do Brads,
25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
2 hhds. English Copperas,
1 hhd. Dutch Madder,
5 hhds. N. E. Rum,
1 hhd. old Jamaica Rum,
1 do. N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cogniac brandy,
2 pipes old Holland Gin,
Sweet and dry Malaga, Teneriffe & Sherry, Madeira and Port. } *WINES,*
1 cask Epsom Salts,
1 do. Alum,
2 cerroons Sp. Ilt. Indigo,
20 bbls. Mackerel and Mullets,
20 boxes bar Soap, (Colgate's best,
30 do Windsor and variegated Soap,
5 casks Rice,
30 whole and half boxes Raisins,
40 casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 do. Alum do.
10 tons Swedes Iron,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,
Train, Lamp, Linseed, & Sweet Oils,
Crockery and Hollow Ware,
Patent Medicines,
Scotch and Maccabau Snuff,
Bale Rope and Bagging,

Trace chains, weeding hoes, bar lead and shot, curry combs, bed cords, plough lines, twine, shovels, hair and wire sifters, bonnet boards, mustard, foolscap, letter and writing paper, tin plate, fur hats, smith's bellows, anvils and vices, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

A. TORRENCE.

N. B. All persons having demands against the firm of Horton, Hutton, & Co. are requested to present them to the subscriber, who will settle the same. A. TORRENCE.

Fayetteville, Feb. 25, 1830.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving about

TWO HUNDRED PACKAGES OF

DRY GOODS,

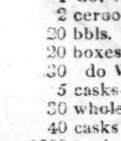
Which have been bought at the New York Auctions, and at the Boston semi-annual Sale, which makes his stock now very extensive, perhaps not inferior to any in the State, embracing every description of the most fashionable and desirable of imported and American Goods; the variety being too tedious to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement, and the Subscriber's stand being so well known, that he thinks it entirely unnecessary to resort to the aid of a long and puffing advertisement. Among his Goods are a great variety of *Cloths, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Leghorn Bonnets, Shoes, &c.* The Subscriber can with confidence assure merchants from the country, that they will find it their interest to call and examine his stock.

JOHN McARN.

October 15, 1829 45tf.

N. B. Leghorn Hats, Men's Hats and Caps, and all kinds of Shoes, unusually cheap by the case.

For Sale,



A pleasant and healthy Summer Residence, about three miles from town. The improvements are new and commodious; there is also a fine Orchard attached to it. Terms liberal. Apply at this Office.

Fayetteville, March 18. 67-5t.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00

E. J. HALE.

20 Casks unslacked LIME and 10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by

JOHN HUSKE.

February 17, 1830. 65-tf

New Establishment.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public generally, that they have established a

Tin & Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory

On the south side of Hay street, one door below the Mansion Hotel, under the firm of NOTT & SUMNER, where they will keep constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of all articles connected with their line, of superior workmanship, and at prices to suit the exigency of the times.

Orders from the country for any article in their line will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM NOTT,
JOSEPH SUMNER.

N. B. All kinds of Job Work, and Repairing neatly executed at the shortest notice. N. & S.

Fayetteville November 19 50-6m

Just received and for sale,

15000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
15 hhds. Sugar,
300 bushels Liverpool Salt,
450 do. very coarse,
10 bbls. tanner's Oil,
24 doz. white Bottles,
400 lb. Cotton Yarn assorted Nos.
35 lb. Camphor.
4 oz. Sulphate of Quinine,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, December 31, 1829. 56tf.

Coach, Saddle, and Harness Making.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public, that having entered into copartnership in the above branches of business, they will continue the Saddle and Harness Making in the house now occupied by David L. Evans, two doors west of Liberty Point, and the Coach Making Business in the house one door west of Mr. Cade's Tavern. They pledge themselves, that all work entrusted to their care in either of the above lines of business, shall be promptly, neatly, and substantially executed, having employed first rate workmen in the different branches.

DAVID L. EVANS,
JAMES SUNDY.

Fayetteville, Feb. 1, 1830.—61-tf

Subscription

For encouraging the introduction of the culture of the Grape Vine into the United States.

MR. ALPHONSE LOUBAT, having considerably enlarged his Vineyard, on Long-Island, six miles from New York, on the road to Fort Diamond, where he now has, in full cultivation, a Vineyard of 40 acres of ground, containing a stock of 65,000 Grape Vines, and a Nursery of 72,000 Grape Vine Roots, comprising sixty-two varieties, selected in Europe, between 40° and 50° N. latitude, and having also the peculiar advantage of being enabled to procure the best species of Roots from his Father's extensive Vineyards and Nurseries, in the departments of the Gironde, Lot, and Garonne, *in France*, 45° N. Lat., proposes to the numerous friends to the cultivation of the Grape Vine in the United States, a subscription.

Mr. A. L. will engage to furnish subscribers with their Grape Vine Roots, before the *First of April next.* The Roots will be three years old, and will produce considerable fruit the second year from the time of their being planted. They will be carefully classed and packed, which will greatly facilitate the thriving of the Roots, when transplanted.

Orders will be punctually attended to: the subscribers designating the quantities and species of the Grape Vine Roots they wish to have. They will engage to pay for 1000 roots or more, at the rate of 12½ cents for each root, for less than 1000, at the rate of 15 cents; and 25 cents per root for less than fifty.—*Roots only two years old*, shall be paid for at the rate of 9 cents each, for 1000 or more; 12½ for less than 1000; and 18 cents for less than 50 roots.

Payment to be made on delivery of the roots.

Letters not received unless *POST PAID.*

Mr. A. Loubat's Book on the Culture of the Grape Vine, and on the Making of Wine, may be found at the principal Booksellers of the United States, and his Agents will furnish them, *gratis*, to subscribers.

Mr. Loubat has selected the following species as the best, the choice of which is left to subscribers.

Table Grapes, or for making Strong Wine,

1 Alicante,
2 Robin Eyes, with big clusters; or Œil de Tour grosgrain,
3 Do. Melting, *or fondant,*
4 Sweet Guillant,
5 Muscat,
6 Do. Frontignan,
7 Muscadelle, from the river *Lot,*
8 Malvoisie,
9 Tokay,
10 Syrian,
11 Constantia,
12 Malaga,
13 Meillers.

RED.

14 Large Muscat,
15 Malvoisie,
16 Red Foot, Pied Rouge,
17 Black Hambourg,
18 Constantia.

For Wine.

WHITE.

19 Auvergnant,
20 Blanquette,
21 Doucinelle,
22 Plan de Dame,
23 Olivette,
24 Doucette,
25 Plant de Reine,
26 Burgundy,
27 Morillon,
28 Madere,
29 Bourgelas,
30 Picardan,
31 Chalosse,
32 Panse.

RED.

33 Claret,
34 Auvergnat,
35 St. Jean,
36 Jacobin,
37 Meunier,
38 Pineu,
39 Pritanier,
40 Teinturier,
41 Bourgignon,
42 Bouteillant,
43 Suisse,
44 St Antoine,
45 Gamet Noir.

For the Table only.

WHITE.

46 Chasselas, (from Fontainebleau,)
47 Do Golden,
48 Do Cracking,
49 Do Musk,
50 Muscat Lezarde,
51 Do Small Berries,
52 Do (d'Alexandria,)
53 Do (from Jura,)
54 Sauvignon,

RED.

55 Chasselas,
56 Do Violet,
57 Muscat, Rouge,
58 Do Violet,
59 Muscat Grey,
60 Damas Violet,
61 Do of Poquet,
62 Early Magdelen.

Subscriptions received by E. J. HALE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Notice well.—$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 10th of February 1830, a white mulatto slave named *CULLEN*, or *CULLEN MEDLEN*, as he calls himself. He is about 23 years old, 6 feet high, well made, weighs about 165; has a red neck, hands, and mouth, his hair is a little light and kinky, grey eyes, thick feet, flat like a negro's, a small cut by an axe on the inside of his great toe at the first joint on the right foot. Has a white hat, mixt coat, white streaked pantaloons. It is probable that he will alter his name, and attempt to pass among the lower class of white people as a free man. I think that he is at Wilmington, Fayetteville, or Newbern.

I will give the above reward for his delivery to me near Springbill, in Lenoir county, free of any other expense, or to have him secured in any jail so that I get him again.

WILLIAM ROUSE.

February 20, 1830—64-3t

Bank of Cape Fear.

19TH JANUARY 1830.

WHEREAS an act was passed at the last meeting of the General Assembly, touching the extension of the charter of the Bank of Cape Fear, under certain limitations and restrictions, to which, the assent of the Stockholders is required by a specified day—Therefore Resolved, that this meeting be adjourned, to meet at the Banking House in Wilmington, on the Second Tuesday in April next, being the 13th day of the Month, then and there to consider of the same; and of all other matters wherein the interests of the Bank of Cape Fear, are concerned: and to take such order thereon as may be deemed expedient

Public Notice is hereby given of the above Resolution, of the Stockholders at their adjourned meeting in January last, to the intent that all concerned may be duly apprized thereof.

J. R. LONDON, President of the Bank of Cape Fear.

JOHN HILL, Cashier. 62 t10A

KYLE & DAILEY.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection in business under the above Firm, respectfully announce to the public, that they have taken the brick Store on Hay Street, two doors East of the Lafayette Hotel, where they are now opening for sale, wholesale and retail, a large and well selected assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

HATS, SHOES, &c.

They will also receive in a few days, a splendid assortment of

Earthenware.

They deem it unnecessary to enter into a detail of the various articles. ☞Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine their assortment. They feel confident that all articles in their line will be found much cheaper than they have ever been offered in this market.

JAS. KYLE,
P. DAILEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11. 59tf.

SAMUEL FERGUSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has just returned from New York, where he laid in a large stock of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Shoes, &c.

Which he is now opening in the store lately occupied as a Hardware store by Mr. James Baker, on the South East corner of Market Square. He invites the inhabitants of Fayetteville and merchants and others of the interior, to call and examine his stock, which will be sold very low at wholesale or retail, for cash or country produce.

To Farmers.

S. F. has an excellent assortment of Negro Cloths and Shoes, to which he invites the attention of slave holders.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 50tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

1 Pipe Cogniac Brandy, of the very best quality.

Money Lost.

ON Friday last, the Subscriber, while travelling in the stage from Raleigh to Fayetteville, lost a packet of money and papers, the precise sum not known, but believed to be between two and three hundred dollars, consisting of Treasury Notes, several one dollar Newbern Bills, two dollar State Bank bills, several five and ten dollar State Bank bills, and five and ten dollar bills on South Carolina Banks; 4 or 5 ten dollar bills on the United States Bank, one distinctly recollected to be signed by John Huske, and one by Jones. Also, a five dollar Cheraw bill, folded in a paper, and endorsed D. Mask, to whom it belongs. There was also a Justice's Judgment for $90, in favor of Stackburgher's Executors against Mr. Legrand of Anson, with credits thereon.

The whole was folded in a sheet of blank paper, and snugly tied up. A liberal reward will be paid to the person finding the same, and delivering it to the Editors of the Register, Raleigh, the Editor of the Observer, Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

GEO. C. MENDENHALL.

Jan. 13. Guilford county, N. C.

HAT AND SHOE STORE.

Hoyt & Sturges,

NORTH EAST CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE,

HAVE just received an additional supply of Shoes and Hats, which, with their former stock, makes their assortment of both very complete. Among their Stock are the following articles:

A general assortment of gentlemen's Hats, black and drab, some of very superior quality,
Gentleman's fine calf Brogans,
Do do low quarters,
Do do and Morocco Pumps,
Do Kip Shoes,
Boys' fine calf, high and low quarters,
Ladies' prunella Boots,
Do do and coloured Shoes and Pumps,
Do do Morocco Shoes,
Misses' do do.
Ladies seal skin and leather Shoes,
And a large assortment of coarse Shoes,
Shoe Brushes and Blacking.

All of which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any Goods of the same quality can be had in this place, wholesale or retail. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

January 28, 1830. 60-13w.

Sale of LANDS for Town Taxes.

THE following is a *LIST of PROPERTY*, which I propose to sell on Monday, the 19th of April next, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Town Tax due thereon for the year 1828, with the cost of advertising the same.

Polls	Lots.		Valuation.	Tax.
1		No. 66, Campbellton, unlisted,	$ 10	$0 5
1		67 do do	10	5
1		72 do do	10	5
1		79 do do	10	5
1		119 do do	10	5
1		122 do do	10	5
1	1	East side No. street joining E. B, Thomas Grimes,	75	1 37½
	2	Improved, Moore Street, and No. street, do.	925	4 62½
1		Moore street, Richard S. Hackley,	20	10
1		Joining John Huske, Cumberland street, do.	5	2½
1		Hillsborough street, do	10	5
1		Lamon street, Elizabeth Hogg,	40	20

JOHN MURCHISON, *Town Collector.*

Fayetteville, March 6, 1830. 66ts.

Martin's History of North Carolina.

A few copies just received and for sale by E. J. HALE.

January 14.

Piano Fortes.

2 Elegant *PIANO FORTES*, L. Ricket's make, for sale on liberal terms, by

WILLKINGS & CO.

July 23, 1829. 33tf.

Port and Lisbon WINES.

WILLKINGS & CO. have just received for sale:

1 Pipe Port and 10 Qr. casks Lisbon } *WINES.*

Superior quality, imported into Wilmington, direct from Lisbon, 13th Feb. 1830.

March 3.

Just received and for sale,

10 Barrels Tanner's Oil,
50 kegs White Lead in oil, and
Genuine Port Wine, in boxes of one doz. each.

JOHN HUSKE.

December 3. tf.

New Cheap Fancy DRY GOODS STORE.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *FALL GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Fall of 1829, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
1 case super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
2 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3-4 4-4 and 5 point blankets
1 do. 7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
1-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar-
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
150 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives.
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles,
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with-
Silver thimbles and pencil cases Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c &c

Fayetteville, N. C. Sept. 30, 1828.

BLANKS.

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of Public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c. arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R COCHRAN.

☞As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment, he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-4 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at short notice. ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER.* To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to

JAMES MARTINE.

January 28.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber, on the 29th ult. a likely Negro Fellow, named George, about 30 years old, rather below the ordinary size, thin visage, had when he left, a considerable quantity of good clothing, a watch, and makes, on occasions, an imposing appearance, supposed to have a free pass, and no doubt considerable money, for whose apprehension and delivery I will give fifty dollars, and for the conviction of any person harboring him, or evidence sufficient for conviction before a court of justice, I will give twenty five dollars.

CHARLES ROBINSON.

Rockingham, Richmond county, Jan. 16—60tf

Molasses.

20 Hhds superior Surrinam MOLASSES,
For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

February 4, 1830. 61tf.